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LOYAL TO LAST BREATH Boy Dies Rather Than Betray Comrades

Soviets Seize Banks

London, March 7.
Armed Russian troops have occupied all important banks in the Russian sector of Berlin, arresting the head officials and sacking the rest of the staffs on the spot, Peter Burchett, Berlin Correspondent of the "Daily Express" reported today.

"This is regarded as a breach of the four-power agreement and it is believed that a very strong protest was made at today's meeting of the Allied Commanders," Burchett declared. "The banks have been closed to the public since June but have been working behind closed doors, establishing the financial position of their depositors."—Reuter

No One But Hitler Wanted War

MUNICH, MAR. 7.
THE NAZI MINISTER OF ARMAMENTS AND WAR PRODUCTION, ALBERT SPEER, WILL ATTEMPT TO PROVE TO THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL THAT HE APPEALED TO HITLER TO SEEK FOR PEACE IN AUGUST 1941, WHEN THAT EFFORT FAILED, HIS DEFENSE WILL ATTEMPT TO SHOW HE CONSPIRED TO KIDNAP THE GERMAN CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER AND TURN HIM OVER TO GENERAL EISENHOWER.

Speer's defense plan, and those of Von Papen, Seyss-Inquart, Neurath and Fritzsche will be submitted to the tribunal today.

The defense cases, with Goering first, are expected to open on Friday.
Speer will seek to prove that he persisted in peace aims, even after personal rejection by Hitler, to the extent of making a recording for a radio broadcast announcing the end of the war.

Walther von Brauchitsch, former German Army Chief-of-Staff, told Allied interrogators that Hitler distrusted his Army commanders so much that he forbade the Foreign Office to give them any political information and kept them guessing about his war plans almost until the eve of the march into Poland.

TRICKERY

Brauchitsch declared he failed to see the trickery behind the 1938 scheme that the army was to make no real war preparations before 1945. Brauchitsch said that he had to rely only on rumours. He said that he was overruled when he sought to spare Warsaw in 1939 and that for some political reasons Hitler insisted that the campaign was to be concluded.

The one-time Grand Admiral Raeder asserts that his fellow officers can confirm that he advised against war with Britain, the Soviet Union, and finally the United States.
Raeder insisted that the Japanese admirals left him uninformed about their plans to attack Pearl Harbour.—Associated Press.

"Missouri" To Take Late Envoy's Body

Washington, March 7.
The body of Mehmed Ertegun, Turkish Ambassador to the United States who died in Washington in November 1944, will be taken to his homeland aboard the American battleship Missouri, the State Department said today.
Because of war time conditions it was impossible to return the body to Turkey at the time of Ertegun's death.

The Missouri became famous as the ship aboard which the Japanese surrendered was signed in Tokyo Bay. The battleship will be accompanied by a destroyer escort on the trip to Turkey.
It was expected that the Missouri will call at a number of Mediterranean ports after sailing to Istanbul.
Returning the bodies of diplomats to their homelands on warships is a diplomatic courtesy of long standing. However, and were usually assigned to such missions.—Associated Press.

Serious Motor Accident

A SERIOUS MOTOR CRASH OCCURRED IN THE EARLY HOURS OF YESTERDAY MORNING AT THE JUNCTION OF WONGNEICHEONG AND GAP ROADS WHEN A 15 CWT. AMERICAN WEAPON CARRIER CRASHED AGAINST A STONE WALL.

Two American Naval officers and a British Naval rating were taken to the Queen Mary Hospital in a serious condition. It is believed that the American officers sustained fractured skulls.
Two other Naval ratings and a Commando were also in the vehicle. One of the ratings was severely injured at the dockyard Sick Bay and the Commando, who was also taken to hospital, suffered minor injuries but was not detained.

Investigations placed the time of the accident at shortly after midnight but it was almost two o'clock in the morning before the Naval Ambulance was summoned.

STRIKE IN ROME

Rome, March 7.
The Italian news agency Ansa reported that a five-hour strike had been ordered in Venice for today by the local committee of national liberation in protest against the alleged failure to purge Fascists from state, office and private business.—Associated Press.

Truman Calls For A Moral Code

OHIO, MAR. 7.
PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO-DAY CALLED FOR RELIGIOUS SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY UNDER "A HIGH MORAL CODE" TO RESCUE A "SICK" WORLD.
THE PRESIDENT TOLD THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY HAS LEFT MANKIND "IN THE DOORWAY OF DESTRUCTION—ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE GREATEST AGE IN HISTORY."

"Only a high moral code," he said, "can master this new power of the universe and develop it for the common good."

"If the world is to survive, the gigantic power which man has acquired through atomic energy must be matched by spiritual strength of a greater magnitude." The President called upon the forces of "decency and righteousness" to make full use of their war-won freedom to have a world bereft of "threats of new conflicts, new terror and destruction."

HEADED TO DISASTER

Asserting that the forces of "selfishness and greed and intolerance" again are at work, Truman declared that they create situations demanding "a moral and spiritual awakening in the life of the individual and in the councils of the world."

Unless church forces provide the moral and spiritual awakening, the President continued, "we are headed for the disaster we would deserve."
The President included an appeal for food sharing "to save the starving millions in Europe, Asia and Africa."
"Of course we cannot feed them all," he said, "but you can to some way to share your food by eating less."—Associated Press.

Treason Trial Continues

EVIDENCE OF HOW THE TWO ACCUSED, SO LEE NG AND TSUI KWOK-CHING, CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON, ALLEGEDLY TORTURED A 13 OR 14-YEAR-OLD CHINESE GUERRILLA AT MONGKOK POLICE STATION IN JUNE, 1943, BUT FAILED TO EXTRACT ANY INFORMATION FROM HIM, WAS GIVEN AT THE CENTRAL SUMMARY MILITARY COURT YESTERDAY BY MARCUS ALBERTO DA SILVA AND GEORGE VAN BERGEN, WHO WERE THEN BEING HELD AT THE SAME STATION.

IT IS ALLEGED THAT THE TWO ACCUSED WERE ATTEMPTING TO EXTRACT FROM THE BOY INFORMATION AS TO THE ADDRESSES OF A NUMBER OF GUERRILLAS WHOSE NAMES ON A SLIP OF PAPER HAD BEEN FOUND IN HIS POCKET AT THE TIME OF HIS ARREST. THOUGH HE WAS CONTINUALLY TORTURED MORNING AND AFTERNOON OVER SEVERAL DAYS, THE WITNESSES RELATED, HE DID NOT GIVE UP THE INFORMATION AND DIED UNDER THE TORTURE.

Committal proceedings against the two accused, who are charged with 34 overt acts of treason, are being heard by Mr. C. Y. Kwan, Mr. K. S. Smith, assisted by Mr. J. O'Donovan, is prosecuting, and Mr. E. S. C. Brooks is appearing for the two accused.

The first witness called yesterday was Capt. Francis Lee, officer attached to 160 Indian Infantry Brigade, who said that he had escaped from prisoner camp shortly after the surrender of Hong Kong and had worked in the British Army Aid Group throughout the occupation.

J. M. Kim, witness said, was a B.A.A.G. agent in the Colony. He was last heard of as having been arrested by the Gestapo some time in September, 1943.

MARCUS SILVA'S EVIDENCE

The next witness was Marcus Alberto da Silva, 39, solicitor, residing at 11, Ice House Street, 1st floor. During the Japanese occupation, witness said, he was residing at No. 9, Tung Cheong Building, Kowloon.

On May 13, 1943, about 7 a.m. he was stressed at his residence by two Chinese and taken to the Mongkok Police Station where he was placed in the end-room on the left-hand side and one entered the station. There he was kept the whole day under guard. During the course of the day two Japanese came in, one at a time, and inspected him from head to foot. He later learned that they were Ozawa and Nakashima.

TRIED CAJOLERY

Witness continued: "About 8 p.m. I was taken from this room and placed in solitary confinement in one of the cells. Next morning an Indian guard came to the middle cell, next to mine and I called out to him asking for a drink of water. After the guard left I heard the voice of a friend and neighbour of mine call out my name twice, 'Marcus, Marcus.'"

"Some time after 9 a.m. the same day I was taken out of the cell and led along the corridor, from the direction of my cell to the left, until I was put in the end inside room. I found there a Japanese dressed in a Chinese black coat and trousers and an

(Continued on Pages 5 and 6)

Canadian Loan

London, March 7.
The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons today that Canada is to lend \$1,250,000,000 (£281,000,000) to Britain to enable her to meet the "serious problems which she has to face." The loan is repayable over 50 years from January 1, 1951, and will carry interest at 2 per cent.—Reuter.

Kent Village Snowed In

LONDON, MARCH 7.
A GROUP OF 80 GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR, FOLLOWED BY 10 R.A.F. MEN WITH A SNOW BLOW, STRUGGLED AGAINST A GIANTIC SNOW DRIFT TO OPEN A RESCUE PATH YESTERDAY TO THE 42 RESIDENTS OF PADDESWORTH, KENT, SNOWED IN SINCE LAST THURSDAY.

The snow was reported between six and seven feet deep in most places in the town, where there are no shops.

The German prisoners since Monday have shovelled away snow on a mile and a half of road linking the village with the Canterbury-Folkestone road.

More snow is falling and one inn-keeper, according to the "Evening Standard," said: "It is snowing so hard that their work may be undone by the morning." The people of Paddesworth had run out of bread, coal and ration tickets, as well as the paraffin they use for cooking.—Associated Press.

Indonesia Problem Growing Acute

BATAVIA, MAR. 7.
WELL-INFORMED CIRCLES HERE BELIEVE THAT A DECISION ON THE FUTURE OF INDONESIA CANNOT BE DELAYED MUCH LONGER. THIS BELIEF IS STRENGTHENED BY THE DECISION TO RE-ESTABLISH DUTCH CURRENCY AS THE ONLY LEGAL TENDER IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND BY THE CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT THAT INDIAN TROOPS ARE TO BEGIN EVACUATION IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Added to this is the impression that negotiations with the Dutch are expected to begin when the future of Dr. Sutan Sjahrir's Indonesian Cabinet has been completed and may be the last attempt at a peaceful settlement.

Some quarters, taking into consideration the extremist feeling, predict that bloodshed is inevitable, whatever the outcome of negotiations—unless it is an unqualified acceptance of the Indonesian Republic.

Informed British circles and Dr. Sjahrir's spokesman—Haji Agoe Saleh—interpret Dr. Sjahrir's mandate as making the recognition of the Republic the aim of discussions and not a prerequisite to negotiations.

Dr. Sutan Sjahrir is now engaged in the difficult task of trying to suit the many shades of Indonesian political opinion in the composition of his new Cabinet.

It is understood that he may again visit Jogjakarta—headquarters of the Indonesian nationalist movement—before the week-end for further consultations with the Indonesian President, Dr. Soekarno.

The forthcoming evacuation of Indian troops, who constitute about two-thirds of the British forces in Java and Sumatra has raised the question: Who will take over the Allied commitments here concerning the safety of refugees and the evacuation of Japanese?

CLASH WITH JAPS

It is estimated that 30,000 refugees and a greater part of two Japanese divisions are scattered throughout Java.

The Netherlands News Agency reported today from a reliable source that the islanders of Soembawa, one of the Netherlands East Indies group, east of Java, are fighting the Japanese.

A clash was stated to have taken place near the Japanese concentration area.
Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, Indonesian Premier, called on Sir Archibald

Shore Guns Open Fire On French Cruiser

(By Stan Swinton).

ABOARD THE FLAGSHIP EMILE BERTIN OFF HAIPHONG, MAR. 7.
COASTAL BATTERIES OPENED FIRE ON THIS FRENCH CRUISER YESTERDAY MORNING AS IT STEAMED WITH OTHER FRENCH WARSHIPS OFF THE ENTRANCE TO HAIPHONG HARBOUR, AWAITING CHINESE PERMISSION TO LAND A FORCE OF MORE THAN 20,000 TROOPS.
THE TROOPS WERE INTENDED TO PEACEFULLY RELIEVE CHINESE GARRISONING NORTHERN INDO-CHINA.

Guns from an unidentified attempted to land at the port battery shelled this flagship which the Chinese have been which had Gen. Jacques Le-occupying and which the French force, Commander of French are supposed to take over unforced, aboard, but they missed the agreement announced on by more than a mile. Reports Feb. 28.

reaching the flagship said one. The fighting was reported to landing craft also was fired on have continued until noon, when and that a French sailor was the warships withdrew, leaving wounded seriously.

Haiphong is the port for ton dump. Hanoi, capital of Tonkin-China. The dispatch to Chungking and the seat of the unrecognised blamed the fighting on "technical difficulties" connected with the transfer of the port to Agency—dispatch said—five French control. It said difficult French warships bombarded ties arose at the last minute and Chinese troops at Haiphong on it was decided to delay the Wednesday and both sides suffered transfer for a day or two. Casualties in a hot, brief Meanwhile, an investigation was reported underway.—Associated Press.

The dispatch said the French Press.

HIGHER PAY FOR ALL OFFICERS

LONDON, MAR. 7.
A SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER ORDER OF PAY FOR OFFICERS WAS ANNOUNCED TO-DAY IN A WHITE PAPER COVERING NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE. THE INCREASES WILL COST ABOUT £3,000,000 YEARLY.
IN 1938 THERE WERE 17,855 OFFICERS IN THE THREE SERVICES AND THEY COST £9,062,000. WHEREAS AT THE NEW RATES THEY WOULD COST £11,944,000. THIS IS AN INCREASE OF £2,882,000, OR 31.8 PER CENT.

From July 1 next (date on which higher rates for other ranks will come into operation) officers will receive increases. Government are satisfied it is understood, that the new rates compare favourably with incomes which men of similar attainments would receive in other professions, especially in the services there is the pension at the end.

Here are examples of the new scale:—

(With marriage allowance):
Flying Officer at 25 years of age £538 yearly; Army captain of 27 years £648; Lieutenant-Commander at 30 years £812; Wing Commander at 35 years £1,000; Colonel about 45 years £1,450; Captain in the Royal Navy about 49 years £1,724.

At the highest end of the scale, Admirals of the Fleet, Field Marshals and Marshals of the Air Force, receive £3,285 basic pay, plus marriage allowance of £365, making a total annual income of £3,650.

Married lieutenants in the Navy at 25, with four years service get £347 basic pay with £228 marriage allowance, making it £575. At the same age an army lieutenant receives the same as a flying officer, which is £538. No fundamental change is made in pre-war methods by which the Navy found permanent officers, but there are alterations in the army and air force methods of recruitment.

In general there will be increased opportunities for obtaining commissions from ranks and the period of other rank service will be necessary before entry to the army and air force colleges where cadets will be enlisted soldiers and airmen, and no fee will in future be charged.

DISPARITIES REMOVED

Government had aimed at removing the present disparities between the services and within each service at producing broad equality of treatment, at simplifying codes and fixing "suitable remuneration for the profession of arms."

The pay has been fixed at a level which will enable an officer to live without private means. No great change has been made in the existing rates for junior officers commissioned at the age of 20 and 21, but larger increases are provided about the age when a man may reasonably be expected to marry.

(Continued on Page 6)

Franco Says He Saved Gibraltar

LONDON, MAR. 7.
THE MADRID RADIO DENIAL THAT SPAIN HAD ACTIVELY AIDED THE AXIS IN THE WAR WAS HEARD HERE TO-DAY.

Citing the late President Roosevelt, Mr. Winston Churchill and General Dwight Eisenhower as witnesses to Spain's "neutrality" which helped the Allies, the broadcast said: "Hitler planned to enter Spain on January 10, 1941. We saw the intention of the Dictators to incorporate the Spain into the Axis and so dominate the Mediterranean and with it North Africa and the Near East. The one who prevented carrying out these ambitious plans was neither Britain nor the United States."

"The one who prevented it was Generalissimo Franco—Spain did not want to enter and did not enter the war in spite of all coercion of the Axis powers, with their troops on our frontiers ready to break in and march down on Gibraltar."

The broadcast said Hitler wrote to Mussolini on December 30, 1940, that "Spain has refused to collaborate with the Axis powers. I told Franco he was making the greatest mistake in his life—we have completed all our preparations for crossing the frontier on January 10 and for taking Gibraltar in February." But the invasion failed to take place and on February 20, 1941, the broadcast said, Hitler again wrote to Mussolini "Spain does not want to enter the war and will not enter it. This is most important because we have lost for the time being all possibility of expelling England in the simplest way from her positions on the Mediterranean."—Associated Press.

MADRID REACTIONS
Madrid, March 7.
Reacting to the three-power declaration advising Spain to disengage with General Franco and establish an interim government, at least one newspaper yesterday offered the explanation that if Spain was friendly with the Axis it was equally friendly with the Allies.

Publication, even in abbreviated form, of the tripartite declaration, constituted a rare event in the lives of Spanish newspaper readers. Previously such information affecting Spain directly was suppressed.

The interest of the people in the Anglo-French-American declaration was evidenced in the quick sale of newspapers, particularly in the working class district where the vendors were sold out early in the morning. However, the newspapers did not refer to the Hitler-Franco correspondence which was cited, but copies of the letters and documents and the full text of the declaration, distributed by the United States Embassy, reached many persons.

The Catholic newspaper "Ya" said in an editorial that "it is quite clear that in more or less private conversations and writings terms of courtesy were employed. 'Gentlemen' was used, nothing else and the practical result was no other than to enable us to end the war without our being disturbed in the least." said the paper.—Associated Press.

THE WEATHER
To-day's forecast:—Cloudy with fresh easterly winds.
Yesterday's temperature:—Maximum: 68.8 degrees at 11 a.m. Minimum: 60.8 degrees at 11 p.m.

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Road Hogs

One definite gain will result from the impending reversion to civil government. Offenders against the civil code will render themselves liable to trial and sentence by the civil courts, whether they be members of H.M. Forces or just plain common citizens. International usage, established during the war, will presumably prevent the extension of this sound principle to the naval and military personnel of Allied countries, which is a pity, for it is desirable that all persons should be equal before the law, all should be rendered equally amenable to it.

These observations are prompted primarily by the steadily mounting toll of Hong Kong's roads, for which reckless driving, on both sides of the highway, is very largely responsible. It is quite obvious, too, that as the number of vehicles using the roads of the Colony are the property of Service units, British and Allied, and are driven by Service personnel, British and Allied, such accusations can be fairly be levelled cannot very easily be made out. As far as we know, there are no absolutely reliable figures of the accident rate and casualty rate of recent months. Drivers' reports are not a satisfactory index because, in addition to the common hit and run type of driver, there has been a widespread disposition to disregard the law of the colony which requires the reporting of all motor accidents, however trivial in nature. Newspaper reports of accidents, plentiful though they are, are still less of a reliable guide to the degree of the road menace. This is not because the newspapers are playing the situation down. It is because information on accidents is being deliberately suppressed by authorities dressed in Service uniforms. Even in cases where serious accidents have occurred in main thoroughfares and cannot be concealed, details are difficult to obtain, and if meagre facts are given at all they appear to be given reluctantly. A correspondent writes to-day advocating an official Safety First campaign in the Colony, and curiously it coincides with indications that a campaign of this kind is a process of organisation. There is, however, no effective weapon against the reckless driver unless it is publicity. Without publicity of the right kind, Safety First campaigns are worse than useless. When the civil courts begin to function again, that publicity will, or should, include the reporting of police court proceedings against the reckless, the dangerous, the drunken driver. Sharp fines in some types of cases and punitive sentences where the circumstances warrant it, will produce consideration for other road users more swiftly than any "safety first" slogan. The startling fact of to-day is that in all the serious accidents that have occurred, there is not a single known instance of the imposition of punishment on anyone.

INDIA'S FAMINE

London, March 7. Indian relief in its current famine crisis was called for by Mahatma Gandhi in a letter addressed to the Viceroy and broadcast by the all-India radio. The Mahatma called for distribution of food through co-operative societies, release of food stocks held by military authorities, routine out of bribery in the food administration and development of India's fishing industry with the assistance of the Indian Army and Navy.—Associated Press.

New York, Mar. 7. Prince Erik of Denmark, accompanied by his daughter, Countess Alexandra, arrived in the United States yesterday on what was described as a social visit.—Associated Press.

SUPPLIES FROM OKINAWA

The following official announcement was made yesterday: With reference to the notice that appeared in the Press on Wednesday, Feb. 20, stating that applications could be made to the Purchasing Commission to obtain stores for general use in the Colony by purchasing surplus stocks at Okinawa and other places in the Southwest Pacific in view of the great number of applicants that have approached the Purchasing Commission, the Government has found it necessary to limit access to the goods in question to those firms that shall be duly authorized for this purpose.

It is believed that by adopting this procedure, there will be facilitated a greater measure of control and more equitable distribution of those supplies among the consuming public.

A further announcement will shortly be made giving the names of those firms which alone are authorized to buy these materials through the Purchasing Commission.

U.S. RAILWAYS MAY GO ON STRIKE

WASHINGTON, MAR. 7. A STRIKE OF 30,000 LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND TRAINMEN WHICH WOULD SHUT DOWN THE U.S. MAJOR RAILWAYS WAS REPORTED TO BE SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY BUT NEGOTIATION PROCEDURE MAY DELAY A WALK-OUT FOR AT LEAST 30 DAYS.

Officials of two big railway unions declined to confirm or deny that a strike date had been set although calls for a walk-out were received at the United Brotherhoods in some cities. It was felt in the unions' capital that President Truman would name a fact-finding commission which would have 30 days in which to study the issues and make recommendations for a settlement.

Government officials said a treaty of the nation's railways might prove calamitous to the nation's food relief programme to ease shortages abroad. Negotiations between the railroads and the three operating unions, which started last October, have been broken down but were resumed early this year.—Associated Press.

"It's A Pleasure"

For her first film in Technicolor, Sonja Henie is fortunate in having Ray Rennahan as her cameraman. Rennahan has been making colour films since the very earliest days and "It's A Pleasure" like all his other work, is a real delight to the eye. The colours in general are soft and subdued, but in the ice-hockey scenes the brilliantly coloured jerseys of the players give a good contrast.

Since the days when she played in "Sun Valley Sorehead," Sonja Henie has made continual progress as an actress, and in this film she gives a very competent performance. On skates she is, of course, superb.

The plot is a well-worn one now, but it has here some new angles. This film is recommended to all fans of Sonja Henie, and all those cinema-goers who enjoy a bright, colourful musical show. Production by David Lewis, and directed by the able hands of William Seiter. Now showing at the Central and Alhambra. G.W.A.

Jewish Terrorism

Jerusalem, March 7. A British woman welfare worker was seriously wounded in the abdomen during a Jewish terrorist attack at Sarafand today. A few hours after the arrival of the Anglo-American Mission of inquiry into Palestine questions, Jewish terrorists wearing British uniforms attacked the Sarafand camp—the biggest Jewish garrison in Palestine. Unconfirmed reports state that they seized military vehicles and withdrew after a battle with the garrison guards. Following the attack, the military authorities imposed a curfew in Rehovot and Rehovot—neighbouring Jewish townships—and carried out searches.

Three explosions were reported from Rehovot in southern Palestine to-night, in which army camps and aerodromes are located.—Reuter.

Youths Charged With Highway Robberies

TWO WELL DRESSED YOUNGSTERS, TSUI TSANG-YIU, 19, AND CHONG TONG-NEI, 21, WERE CHARGED BEFORE MR. A. EL ARCULLI AT THE SUMMARY MILITARY COURT YESTERDAY ON TWO COUNTS OF HIGHWAY ARMED ROBBERY AT CAINE ROAD SOME TIME IN FEBRUARY.

Second accused was additionally charged with unlawful possession of a .32 Remington pistol and six rounds of ammunition at No. 12, Chancery Lane on Feb. 19.

It was alleged that accused were responsible for a robbery at Caine Road near Old Bailey Street, when they robbed Lee Kwok Wing of a wallet with \$200, a Parker fountain pen, a wrist watch, and, from Miss Chan King, a handbag containing \$235 Hong Kong currency and \$44 in Macao money.

On Feb. 9, accused were alleged to have robbed Mr. Jackson Chun of \$75, a "Conklin" fountain pen, a "Walther" wrist watch and a cigarette lighter, at Caine Road.

Detective Inspector R. McKenzie who conducted the prosecution, said that at about 7.30 p.m. on Feb. 19, motor car No. 147, belonging to the Hong Kong Hotel, was reported to have been stolen from Pedder Street car park. The same car was reported to have been used in an armed highway robbery at Caine Road about 7.50 p.m. the same evening. At about 9.45 p.m. the same night, car No. 147 was found in Des Voeux Road Central and first accused was inside. Second accused escaped but was eventually arrested. When accused was searched at the Police Station, property was found which later were identified by complainants.

Further enquiries led to a second hand shop at Stanley Street, where a Conklin fountain pen was found.

POINTED PISTOL

Po Sun, driver of motor car No. 147, of the Hong Kong Hotel, in evidence said that he had instructions to take the car to Pedder Street. As he parked the car outside the hotel and went to report, he saw the car was being driven away by two unknown Chinese. He reported the matter to the Police. At about 11 p.m. he identified the missing car at Central Police Station.

Lee Kwok-wing, of No. 19, Robinson Road, an office clerk, stated that about 7.50 p.m. on Feb. 19, he was walking along Caine Road with a lady friend, Miss Chan King. While near Old Bailey Street, a motor car came from behind and stopped in front of them. A man, whose face was masked, alighted and pointed a pistol at him. The man asked in English, "Where is your money?" The man took away his wrist watch, a fountain pen, a pencil and about \$200 in money.

Miss Chan was held by another Chinese who put his hand over her mouth and took her handbag containing \$235, and some Macao money.

The armed man told him not to report the matter to the Police, and drove off. He saw the number 147 and made a report to the Central Police Station.

The following day he identified his wrist watch and fountain pen at the C.I.D. office.

Miss Chan King, of 36 Caine Road, gave corroborative evidence. After hearing further evidence, the case was adjourned.

"EIGHT YEARS HARD" FOR ARMED ROBBERS

FIVE MEN WHO ROBBED A CHARCOAL MERCHANT IN THE WANCHAI DISTRICT LAST MONTH WERE CHARGED BEFORE THE GENERAL MILITARY COURT YESTERDAY WITH USING OR CARRYING ARMS OR EXPLOSIVES WHILE COMMITTING AN OFFENCE AND WITH ARMED ROBBERY.

The Court was composed of Mr. Leo d'Almada, Major H. D. S. Page and Capt. G. E. C. Edwards. Mr. F. X. d'Almada, assisted by Det.-Insp. F. A. Evans, prosecuted.

The accused were Chan Hing, 30, Wong Wah, 32, Chan Fai, 23, Ng Yee-man, 24 and Ho Siu-nian, 24.

They were charged with robbing Lo To of \$40 and Ko Fook of \$85 and other articles, while armed with three revolvers, at No. 328, Hennessy Road, ground floor, on Feb. 9.

Chan Hing was additionally charged with unlawful possession of a .38 revolver and 25 rounds of ammunition at Hennessy Road, and Wong Wah and Chan Fai with possession of two .38 revolvers and 24 rounds of ammunition in Room 213, Shan Kwong Hotel.

The accused were stated to have entered a charcoal shop on the pretext of buying coal and to have herded the inmates into the kitchen where they were stripped of their belongings. First accused was given four years' hard labour on a charge of robbery and three years' hard labour on a charge of using or carrying arms or explosives while committing an offence and with armed robbery.

The first accused was arrested years and two years' hard labour on leaving the premises and the four were arrested by the tencers are to run concurrently.

Censorship

Chungking, March 7. China has joined those nations who have abolished censorship.

Minister of Information K. C. Wu yesterday announced that the censorship—which was removed in Free China last October but was retained in the recovered areas until the restoration of peace and order—was lifted throughout all China.—Associated Press.

"BLACK PRINCE" GIVES PARTY

Over the week end a party was held by H.M.S. "Black Prince" for a number of the war orphaned children of Hong Kong. It had been hoped to hold the party on board ship, but owing to the projected visit in the near future of the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Lord Fraser, G.C.B., K.B.E., this was not possible. The children had long been eagerly anticipating the party, however, and owing to the generous subscription of the ship's company, the party was held at the "Black Prince" in the form of a picnic. It was found possible to hold it ashore instead.

Permission was therefore obtained from the Rev. Mother Superior of St. Francis Hospital to hold the party in the St. Francis Junior School, Kennedy Road. The British Red Cross, through Miss Phyllis Hobbs, most kindly supplied the ingredients for pastries and fancy cakes.

CANTON BOMB THROWING

Canton, March 7. Military authorities are making an intensive effort to determine the responsibility for the grenade or small bomb explosion at the entrance to the Chungshan theatre, which killed three and injured 20 on Sunday evening. A fragment from the weapon carried an inscription proving it to be Japanese-made. Two suspects were arrested for questioning.

The explosion occurred during an argument at the door. Four men in uniform bought three tickets for a Cantonese opera. The door guards refused to let all of them in on the three tickets. The quarrel ensued.—Associated Press.

ARMED ROBBERY

Wong Ping, unemployed, was brought before Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Summary Military Court yesterday charged with armed robbery at No. 5, Wang Tak Street, first floor, on March 4.

It was alleged that accused, together with four others not in custody, entered No. 5, Wang Tak Street, and robbed Li Po Wing of money and articles to the value of \$3,600.

At the request of the prosecution, the case was adjourned to Monday.

UNANIMOUS VERDICTS

Chan Fai who denied the charge of possession of two revolvers said the arms were left behind by one Wong Sup-pak for Wong Wah, second accused. Ng Yee-man and Ho Siu-nian, who denied both charges against them said they were walking in the street when the robbery was committed. They went to the hotel to visit the first accused.

After a short retirement the court returned unanimous verdicts in respect of all the charges against the accused.

Passing sentences, Mr. d'Almada said the court saw no reason in making any distinction as to sentences to be imposed on the accused.

On each of the first two counts all the accused were sentenced to eight years' hard labour.

First accused was given four years' hard labour on a charge of robbery and three years' hard labour on a charge of using or carrying arms or explosives while committing an offence and with armed robbery.

The first accused was arrested years and two years' hard labour on leaving the premises and the four were arrested by the tencers are to run concurrently.

Readers' Letters

SAFETY FIRST

Sir,—I would like to suggest through the medium of your newspaper that an approach be made to the appropriate authorities for the institution of a Safety First Campaign in the Colony.

Bearing in mind the fact that greater care could and should be taken by drivers generally on the thickly populated roads in the business area, I respectfully suggest that "road sense" among the civil population would be greatly assisted if the Chinese newspapers could attempt to educate the people with sound advice and the printing of hints such as "Look Right" and "Look Left" signs. The introduction of pedestrian crossings and warning signs at danger points (printed in both Chinese and English) would surely help both sides.

DAVID E. WILLIAMS.

PARENTS RESPONSIBLE

Sir,—The anger with which I read the opening paragraph of "Pater's" letter turned to pity as the true reason for the letter became obvious.

Nevertheless, for one of the older generation to reproach modern youth for "the have they have wrought upon this world" is either a piece of monumental stupidity, or sheer vindictiveness, if not both.

It seems to me that parents must be held almost wholly responsible for the condition of modern youth to-day. Firstly, estrangement (not necessarily hostile) between parent and child is often to a great extent due to the narrowness of vision and lack of imagination on the part of the former. Too rarely, in such cases, do parents give their children reason to believe that they (the parents) are sufficiently understanding for the latter to bring to them their troubles and problems. Frequently parents made the issue when the state is reached where a frank discussion of sex is called for. How often parents are truly loved by their children I do not know, but I suspect that it is not as often as is traditionally supposed, or as parents would like to believe. Respected, they usually are, and sometimes feared. In some cases they are cordially disliked, usually not without reason. On the whole, however, it seems reasonable to assume that parents are at least as unsatisfactory to their children as their children are to them.

Secondly, if there are signs of imperfection in modern youths to-day, it should be borne in mind that the transition period from adolescence to maturity has occurred in imperfect times. In terms of wanton destruction, utter chaos and general inhumanity which mark an all time new "low" for civilisation; times for which no bellying older can hold them responsible; times of which they are the victims, not the cause.

And yet I agree with "Pater" that they should be encouraged to temper the frivolity and carelessness natural to youth (though seemingly repugnant to "Pater") with more serious considerations, so that in their mature years they may prevent for the third time, the hideous catastrophe that their parents before them failed to prevent for the second time in the years between 1918 and 1939.

I do not pretend that modern youths are above criticism, but if criticism is called for I do say, that were I a member of their parent generation, I should not have the infernal skin to consider myself qualified to attempt it; to criticise and condemn.—no, it savours too much of the "note" in the children's eye, and the "beam" in their own. Well, the Bible tells us the remedy.

Finally, I think "Pater" for all the literary smoke screen, would be well advised not to confuse his family affairs with general ones. His anxiety in the case of the McCarty is understandable of course, but one wonders how, seeing that he was presumably a mutual relation in the Colony during the years in which modern youths were becoming such, he found opportunity to "know" what "almost each and every youth of all nationalities, creed or creed, has done, is doing, or will do?" Heard it or that clandestine radio perhaps? (With the light's out of course).

IN BETWEEN

"STILL IN THE DARK"

Sir,—I was rather disappointed in "Philosophia's" reply to my letter.

Having asked for a translation of the quotation from A. E. Housley which he would like to see in the occasion with his customary readiness. However, I am still in the dark as to the meaning of the following lines:

"Upon this line between adventure and the meeting out of good nature."

Obviously is each agreeable feature. Surely it is a small matter for the protagonist of modern verse to provide, in English, just a hint of the meaning behind these cryptical lines.

Perhaps I should see the whole

room? Would that charity, or further obfuscate, the poet's meaning?

Fundamentals and integrals to one side, I saw that "Philosophia's" definition of art is the observation of life. If he were to go on from there, and say the result of observation is knowledge, and the quest of knowledge is philosophy, then he has a logical chain proving that the observation of life leads to philosophy. But not necessarily to poetry. If you get "pure philosophy," the terms verse and philosophy are synonymous in his mind.

I see some difference, however. Poetry is primarily the expression of fine feelings; philosophy primarily the expression of the intellect; and the less the feeling allowed to creep in, the nearer the truth must be the philosophy. But not necessarily to poetry. Where then will poetry be?

When writing primarily from the heart instead of the intellect, the imagination is artificial, and though such poetry may please the intellect, as would an essay by Bacon, it cannot be expected to touch the poet's chords.

The true poet's finer feelings are moved by some external stimulus, then the intellect is subordinated to the task of attempting to reproduce by rhetoric the same feelings in others. The extent to which he can do this decides whether the poet is worthy of the title.

PLEBE

For evading tram fare on a tramcar at Hennessy Road on Tuesday, Tsui Yun, 31, unemployed, was fined \$10 by Mr. A. el Arculli at the Summary Military Court yesterday.

THE HONG KONG CLUB

A meeting of members of the Hong Kong Club will be held on the first floor, Gloucester Building, at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th March, 1946. It is hoped that all members will attend.

R. D. GILLESPIE,
Member of Hong Kong Club Committee.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, HONG KONG

PROCLAMATION NO. 4

DELEGATION OF POWERS (AMENDMENT)

ARTICLE 3
REGULATION NO. 3—PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

NOTICE

In pursuance of the powers vested in me under Paragraph 2 of the above Regulation, I, ALEXANDER BURGESS, Colonel, Civil Affairs, Supplies, Transport, and Industry, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the following item namely:—

Cocaine Oil
is added to the Schedule contained in the said Regulation No. 3
GIVEN under my hand at HONG KONG this 7th day of March, 1946.

A. BURGESS,
Colonel, (C.A.)
Supplies, Transport & Industry.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (HONG KONG)

PROCLAMATION NO. 4

DELEGATION OF POWERS (AMENDMENT)

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NOTICE

In pursuance of the powers vested in me under Paragraph 2 of the above Regulation, I, ALEXANDER BURGESS, Colonel, Civil Affairs, Supplies, Transport, and Industry, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the following item namely:—

POTASSIUM CHLORATE
(Chlorate of Potassium) is added to the Schedule contained in the said Regulation No. 3.

GIVEN under my hand at HONG KONG this 6th day of March, 1946.

A. BURGESS,
Colonel, (C.A.)
Supplies, Transport & Industry.

REACTION TO CHURCHILL

Opinion Divided In Washington

LOAN FOR RUSSIA--IF

WASHINGTON, MARCH 7. RANKING TRADE AND FINANCIAL EXPERTS SAID YESTERDAY THAT RUSSIA MUST PROMISE WHOLEHEARTED ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES EVEN BEGIN CONSIDERING THE SOVIET REQUEST FOR A BILLION-DOLLAR LOAN.

They said that before Russia is allowed to open discussions she must be asked whether she will join an international trade organization to be set up this summer under the United Nations Economic Council and the International Bank and Monetary Fund which will be organized at a meeting of 35 nations beginning March 8 in Savannah, Georgia.

At least two other questions must be answered by the Russians—what they intend to do with the money and what is the current status of the Soviet financial condition.

American financial experts say they do not know of any occasion when Russia has displayed its balance sheet to outsiders. Associated Press.

Alliance Proposal Yields No Fruits

WASHINGTON, MAR. 7. MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S PLEA FOR THE QUICK CREATION OF AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE HAS BROUGHT A DIVIDED REACTION IN THE UNITED STATES—CAPITAL, ONE SCHOOL OF DIPLOMATIC THOUGHT HELD THAT SUCH ACTION WOULD BRING THE HIDDEN BIG-THREE DISTRICT INTO THE OPEN AND FORCE A SPEEDY SHOW-DOWN. THE SECOND GROUP DISFAVORED THE IDEA BECAUSE IT WOULD BOLSTER THE BELIEF THAT INTERNATIONAL SECURITY MUST ENTAIL SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

There was little sentiment to discount the weight of Churchill's words on American opinion especially as they came within five days of Secretary of State James Byrnes' telling the world that the United States must stand ready to fight if necessary to protect the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Other recent developments are strengthening the belief here that another meeting of the Big-Three Chiefs of State is essential to review wartime bonds of cooperation. These developments include:

1. The United States protest to

Moscow for its failure to withdraw troops from Iran.

2. The United States protest over the Soviet claim of Japanese Manchurian industries as "war booty."

PLAIN SPEAKING

3. Canada's displeasure in the Russian espionage service attempting to secure atomic and other military secrets.

4. Reports that Russians are deporting the Japanese from Manchuria to Siberia.

5. A Soviet announcement that the Kuriles had been annexed on the strength of the Yalta agreement but without United Nations ratification.

6. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson's statement that Manchurian soybean crop had been "liberated."

The fact that President Truman appeared on the same platform with Churchill is not construed as giving administration endorsement of Churchill's views but as they are a development of the United States policy that time has come for plain speaking.

There is little disposition here to believe that Churchill's speech will provoke official action on the proposal for military alliance. Instead, it is generally believed that the United States will pursue a policy of calling the world's attention to action it deems a violation of the United Nations Charter and then resort either to:

- (1) action by the United Nations if it meets in New York this Spring;
- (2) discussion of pending controversies when the allied foreign ministers meet in Paris by May 15;
- (3) settlement of specific issues by creating special commissions such as one the United States has suggested to consider Japanese reparations. Associated Press.

MOSCOW SILENCE

Moscow, March 7. Morning newspapers here made no comment yesterday of Mr. Winston Churchill's address or of the notes which the United States sent to Russia on the Iran and Manchuria problems.

The papers also ignored the remarks made in the British House of Commons by Mr. A. V. Alexander to the effect that the Soviet press "by some strange accident" had failed to inform the Russian people of Foreign Secretary Bevin's offer to extend the Anglo-Russian treaty of friendship by 30 years.

Receiving prominence were the proclamation on International Women's Day, an article on oil and another on agriculture and a speech by the Polish Premier. Associated Press.

ALLIANCE UNWANTED

Washington, March 7. Winston Churchill's proposal for a virtual British-American military alliance provoked a generally unfavorable reaction among the members of the Congress. His call for sharing bases and military preparations found some support but most of the Senators said that they want no formal alliance because that might arouse suspicions on the part of Russia and would link the United States too closely to British foreign policies. Associated Press.

LONDON SURPRISE

London, March 7. Mr. Churchill's speech in the United States was given prominence in most London morning newspapers and was greeted with editorial approval.

A correspondent for a press association, however, said the speech was criticized by some members of Parliament on the ground it "was very unhelpful to the United Nations Organization."

The correspondent said the first reports of the speech to reach members caused "a good deal of interest and some surprise." He added that the speech probably would result in questioning of Foreign Minister Bevin.

"For one thing," said the correspondent, "some members would like to know whether the speech was made with prior knowledge of the British Government."

In the speech, Mr. Churchill said he was speaking for himself alone. Associated Press.

Scientists Kick

Washington, March 7. A ranking government scientist yesterday declared that scientific men in the United States "are being held very strictly under military domination" because of the atomic bomb.

Dr. Edward Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, said "science simply will not go forward under military domination." He said that prominent scientists were denied the privileges of travelling abroad, that physicists are forbidden to communicate on some ideas except "through official channels involving censorship by army officials without knowledge and so without competence."

He urged an international agreement to use atomic energy only for peaceful purposes and asked for close cooperation with Russia. Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, MARCH 7. About 1,000 Chinese tele-communications operators in Chungking marched through the streets yesterday to demonstrate outside the Ministry of Communications for better working conditions. Associated Press.

Plain Talk At Yen-an By Marshall

HANKOW, MAR. 7. CHINA'S THREE-MAN UNITY COMMITTEE HEADED BY GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL TO-DAY FORMALLY ANNOUNCED THAT ITS TOUR OF NORTH CHINA HAD BROUGHT BINDING PEACE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN CHINESE COMMUNIST AND GOVERNMENT FIELD COMMANDERS.

A statement said the committee was confident that field commanders "will immediately terminate seizures and restraint of free movement of peoples and delays in the restoration of all forms of communications."

Marshall is reported to be returning to Washington shortly for a month's visit. He and two Chinese Generals arrived from Yen-an, Communist Headquarters, where Marshall spoke last night. They plan to fly to Chungking to-morrow, abandoning plans to visit Canton.

Marshall is returning to Washington within the next few days. A Chungking report said he first would visit Mukden in Manchuria—he will take a report on the Chinese situation to President Truman. Thereafter Marshall is expected to return to China.

At Yen-an, Marshall held his first face-to-face meeting with Mao Tse-tung, the Communist chairman. The highest leaders in the Communist Headquarters city pledged General Marshall their share in building a peaceful China after hearing a speech loaded with plain American talk.

Marshall said "argue, discuss and debate as much as you please about problems of the past but confine your fighting to your legislature and free press."

Mao Tse-tung told his guest the Communists would cooperate to the fullest in restoring normal conditions. Associated Press.

Colossal Shortage

Ottawa, March 7. A world wheat shortage of well over 5,000,000 tons—more than 100,000,000 bushels—during the first six months of 1946 is foreseen by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its monthly review of the wheat situation.

Information collected from various sources shows famine conditions in several Balkan countries as well as in many areas of India and the Far East, and it is feared these conditions may persist until the new crop becomes available, despite efforts being made by Canada and other exporting countries. The Bureau said poor crops of rice and millet in India and the Far East have seriously aggravated the general food shortage. Associated Press.

GERMAN VISITS ADMIRALTY

London, March 7. Hans Meckel, former German naval staff officer and now advisor to the German Council at the request of the War Crimes Tribunal at Nuremberg has been in London for several days.

He has been granted facilities to visit the British Admiralty and inspect certain official documents which came into the hands of the Admiralty and his object is to gain material from them for the defence of Admiral Doenitz. Router.

London, March 7. The Swiss Radio broadcast an appeal to the Swiss people to aid in relieving the food problem in countries ravaged by famine. The appeal, issued by the Federal Council, said Switzerland will feed the appeal of the United Nations and assist according to her means by economizing on her stocks. This nation was asked to "make the utmost sacrifice." Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, MARCH 7. A Nationalist dispatch alleged yesterday "the Communists are dismantling and removing machinery at Tientsin coal mine in northern Honan. They said they are taking it to Chinghsien in southern Shansi." Associated Press.

10-Year Stay In Germany

Berlin, March 7. Lieut.-Gen. Lucius Clay, deputy chief of the United States military government, announced today a sweeping new de-Nazification law placing in German hands more responsibility for purging the nation and indicating a commitment for Americans to remain in Germany at least 10 years.

Clay estimated at least 1,000,000 and perhaps 4,000,000 of the 15,000,000 Germans in the American occupation zone will be subject to punishment under the new law, which was drawn up by three Germans and provided for trials by German courts. The law specifies varying degrees of guilt. Minor cases are classified as "followers."

Major offenders are liable to as much as 10 years in a labour camp, confiscation of property and loss of all rights for a minimum of 10 years, including the right to own an automobile. The minimum sentence for a major offender is two years.

Clay said the American military government is determined to see the sentences carried out. Asked if this meant Americans definitely intended to stay in Germany, Clay replied: "As far as the military government can commit the United States, yes." Associated Press.

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I.C.S.N. Co.'s S.S. "ESANG" to Swatow 2 p.m. 13th March

ARRIVALS

I.C.S.N. Co.'s S.S. "ESANG" from Shanghai due 8th March Berths: H.K. 1st Floor

I.C.S.N. Co.'s S.S. "FOOSHING" from Singapore 14th March

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M.V. "HICKORY CREST"—STORE SHIP—Berth E.5

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AGENTS: CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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S.S. "FATSHAN" SAILING TO CANTON 7 a.m. 13th March

For Freight and Saloon Passages all lines please apply to: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

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M.V. "AJAX" sails Mid. March for U.K. via Straits. "EURYBATES" sails 9th March for Vancouver.

For Passage and Freight Particulars apply to: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS

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RETALIATION BY GEN. FRANCO

MADRID, MAR. 7. THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT, RETALIATING FOR FRENCH ACTION IN CLOSING THE FRANCO-SPANISH BORDER, YESTERDAY BARRED FRENCH NATIONALS FROM SPAIN AND HER POSSESSIONS. SPAIN ALSO PROHIBITED SPANIARDS FROM ENTERING ANY FRENCH TERRITORY.

ANNOUNCING REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT BORDER CLOSING WHICH STARTED ON MARCH 1, THE FOREIGN OFFICE ALSO PROHIBITED FOREIGNERS FROM DISSEMBLING FROM BOATS STOPPING AT SPANISH PORTS WHO ARE TRAVELLING FROM FRANCE OR HER TERRITORIES.

Spain also barred all exchange of merchandise between France and Spain while permitting other foreign goods in transit from or going to a third country.

All private correspondence and telegraph communications between the two countries have been suspended.

The proposal to take the Spanish question before the United Nations Security Council had not actually been rejected by Great Britain. Foreign Minister George Bidault said in Paris yesterday.

A British Foreign Office spokesman had said that although discussions were continuing with the French on the proposal the British Government had expressed objections to such action at the present time. Britain, he said, objected to this action but might join if Russia, France and the United States agreed it was the right course.

The French Foreign Minister told the Constituent Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission that Britain has indicated that she wanted to go no further than the recent tripartite anti-Franco declaration but that her response to the French note asked for numerous clarifications on the Security Council proposal. He said the United States had not replied to the French proposal which, also, was made to Russia. Associated Press.

NO COMMENT

Madrid, March 7. A Foreign Office spokesman states the Spanish Government has not received the United States-British-French declaration against Generalissimo Franco from official sources and would make no comment.

Morning newspapers in the capital published abstracts of the tripartite declaration but omitted references to Franco and the Fulgence.

At the same time, front page editorials characterized the three-power action as dealing a death blow to the Atlantic Charter. Associated Press.

DIFFICULTIES

Chungking, March 7. Russian authorities stated that the delay in withdrawal of Red army troops from Manchuria was "due to certain difficulties, which they did not specify." Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Chih said yesterday.

Liu Chih declared the Chinese Government has been pressing for withdrawal of Russian troops. He said Russia had not informed China of movements of size of Soviet forces at Port Arthur. Associated Press.

Five Adibahs—aborigines—were reported yesterday to have been killed in clashes with Chinese Party workers during a provincial election campaign in Bihar province in Bengal. Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, MARCH 7. The Communist "New China Daily News" reported yesterday that during the anti-Soviet and anti-Communist parade by 2,000 students at Sian, Shensi, on March 1 cones, bricks and tiles were thrown at Communist army officers and insults were shouted.

The paper charged the students were instigated by "Chinese Fascists" and that "Fascist gangs" were responsible for the incident. Associated Press.

INDONESIA TALKS

London, March 7. The Dutch Radio at Hilversum heard here yesterday by the Associated Press, said that the Indonesian Nationalist leaders had been a keel by a small British delegation to return to Batavia for talks with the Dutch and with the British representative, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr.

The radio said the delegation visited central Java and made proposals to the nationalist president Dr. R. I. Sukarno, and the premier Sutan Sjahrir that talks be held on board the British cruiser "Norfolk."

The broadcast said it was learned that the British delegation had returned with a letter from Dr. Sukarno to Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr. Associated Press.

SIAM RIOTS

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BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, HONG KONG
POLICE AND PRISONS BRANCH.
DUTABLE COMMODITIES ORDINANCE, 1931.

It is hereby notified that the following applications for licences under the Dutable Commodities Ordinance, 1931, will be considered by the Licensing Officer at 3 p.m. on the 18th day of March, 1946. The applicants for these licences and persons objecting to such applications, must appear in person at Police Headquarters, New Oriental Building, Charter Road.

No.	Name of Applicant	Description of Licence applied for	Sign of House	Situation of House	Whether the applicant has had a licence of the same kind to sell liquor in the Colony and, if so, for how long.
1.	Mr. J. F. Novotny	Publican's Licence	Balalaika Restaurant	21, Hankow Road.	1 Year
2.	Mr. Xin Kar Sheng	Restaurant Adjunct Licence	Cafe de Chine	31, Queen's Road, C.I.	2 Years
3.	Mr. J. Wolfe, nominee of the Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	"	The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co. Restaurant	Windsor House, 12, Des Voeux Road C.	1 Year
4.	Mr. Leo Landau, nominee of Mr. Aaron Landau	"	Jimmy's Kitchen	China Bldg.	12 Years
5.	Mr. Y. K. Shum	"	Canadian Cafe	16, Queen's Road C.	"
6.	Mr. David Cheung	"	Star Hotel	23-25, Nathan Road	1 Year
7.	Mr. Sam Sheng Won	"	Kowloon Confectionery Co.	68, Nathan Road	10 Years
8.	Mr. Yia Kar Sheng	"	Fu Lu Su Restaurant	34, Queen's Road C.	2 Years
9.	Mr. Tai Kum Moon	"	Central Bar	221, Nathan Road	"
10.	Mr. Chan Wal Chuen	"	A.B.C. Service Restaurant	Alexandra Bldg., Des Voeux Rd.	11 Years
11.	Mr. E. Landau	Publican's Licence	Parisian Grill	10, Queen's Road C.	5 Years
12.	Mr. S. P. Patara	"	Cafe Whoman	Exchange Building	4 Years

C. H. SANSOM,
Commissioner of Police,
Licensing Officer.

A JOINT CONCERT

by
Marion C. W. Lau (Pianist) & Oswald Y. Lyen (Violinist)
at
KING'S THEATRE
Sunday, 17th March 1946, at 12.45 p.m.
Tickets: \$5.00 and \$3.00—Obtainable at the Theatre.
Bookings now open.
Programme—Mozart, Chopin & other famous selections.



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TWO SOBERING FACTS China's Transition To A Democracy

Slower Than At First Thought

YENAN, MAR. 6.

FOREIGN OBSERVERS, WHO FORMERLY BELIEVED THAT CHINA'S TRANSITION TO A DEMOCRATIC, POPULARLY-ELECTED GOVERNMENT WOULD BE A SPEEDY ONE, ARE TODAY CONFRONTED WITH TWO SOBERING FACTS. THESE ARE, FIRST, THAT CHINA IS UNLIKELY TO HAVE ANY GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1946 AND, SECOND, THE DISCLOSURE THAT FINAL NATIONALISATION OF THE ARMY WILL TAKE AT LEAST 18 MONTHS.

These views, which are reflected in informed quarters here, have a direct bearing on recent developments in Manchuria. They partially explain why Chinese Communist General Chou En-lai could join the Nationalists recently in wishing that the Russians would end their prolonged occupation of the rich northeastern provinces.

MOSCOW TALKS

Moscow, March 7. Conversations between Iranian and Russian leaders which continued yesterday will not have any significant chance in the situation, although Tuesday night's dinner at the Kremlin took place in a friendly atmosphere. Persian premier Qavam es Saltanah plans to leave Moscow to-day with a stopover in Bakou. Meanwhile, a communique issued in Tehran declares there "is no need for anxiety" on behalf of Iran before Qavam returns to Tehran.—Associated Press.

Britain Talks With France On Franco

PARIS, MAR. 7.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE CONTINUING DESPITE THE BRITISH REJECTION OF FRENCH PROPOSALS TO BRING THE SPANISH SITUATION AS A "THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY." BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, QUAI D'ORSAY SOURCES REVEALED LAST NIGHT.

The terms of the British response to the French note could not be learned but London's position apparently was far distant from the French.

While the capital's leftist press criticized the joint Anglo-American-French statement on Spain as too mild, Foreign Minister Georges Bidault reported on the British answer to Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. French officials said, however, that the statement went as far as the French Government wished at present.

No answer has yet been received from the United States or Russia on the proposal for concerted international pressure to force Franco's exit. France, as a permanent member of the Security Council, could introduce the subject without agreement of any other member, but the French Foreign Office wants to assure backing for its position before bringing the question. The British answer was understood to hold that any further outside pressure against Franco would only strengthen the Caudillo's position inside the Iberian Peninsula and that the Allies should await some action by the

Spaniards themselves in accordance with the joint statement. The Ciral Government in exile met yesterday afternoon to discuss the joint declaration and the general Spanish situation.—Associated Press.

No Axe To Grind

Hankow, March 7.

General George C. Marshall, President Truman's special envoy in China, yesterday declared that "the United States has no axe to grind in China."

Speaking at the end of his tour of China's trouble zones before flying to Chungking, Marshall said: "We ask nothing of you except your 'friendship and regard.'"

Marshall said he saw the strongest possibility for a unified China after his five-day tour in which he received unexpected promises of complete support from military and political leaders, both Government and Chinese Communists. He said: "I have been a soldier all my mature life and I take great satisfaction as a soldier that among the soldiers of China they unfailingly are able to reach an accord. I hope the same can be found among the political leaders."—Associated Press.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN OSLO

Oslo, March 7.

The Norwegian Telegraph Agency reports that a small bomb exploded last night outside the Spanish Consulate in Oslo blowing in the door and windows. There were no casualties as the building was empty at the time. The Agency adds that the bomb is believed to have been placed as a further demonstration against Fascism in Spain in connection with the debate in the Norwegian Parliament on the Spanish question to-day.

Placards bearing the words "Down with Franco" were found by the Police.—Reuters.

London, March 7. A series of long distant training flights, like that of the Arcles Flight to South Africa, is being arranged to the Dominions, India, Mediterranean, Middle East and the Far East. Several aircraft may take part in some of these flights, said Mr. John Strachey, Under-Secretary for Air, in announcing it in the House of Commons to-day.—Reuters.

New Delhi, March 7. The threatened strike of 15,000 postal workers throughout India due to begin on March 11th, has been called off following the Government's promise to pay a 10 per cent increase and pension concessions. It is estimated that the postal service can be put to a 1,000,000 by the end of the year. He added

The dividing lines between Nationalists and Communists in China proper already are clearly drawn. There does not seem to be any chance that either side can make inroads in the other's territory.

FERTILE FIELD

Manchuria, however, is a fertile untouched field. Occupied for the past 14 years by the Japanese, it has had negligible outside influence.

The Communists, through physical proximity to the region and the employment of underground armies, held the upper hand at the war's end. They pushed development of the political structure with characteristic vigour and say they succeeded in organising county governments built upon the framework of their own border region representative governments.

They sent Central Committee members into the area, headed by Liang Shao-chi, and entrenched the Party machinery. The slowness of the National troops' advance undoubtedly helped the Communists to install their units and cadres a good deal earlier than either side had calculated.

The Kuomintang, backed by armics, is regaining some of the ground lost and the National commissions, which have followed in their wake are busily undoing the work the Yenai organisers have completed. These commissions are exclusively Kuomintang, and are placing magistrates of the right political complexion in previously Communist-dominated counties.

Li Shao-chi, a high Politbureau member, told the Associated Press that the Communists are willing to negotiate to readjust the Governments they already have instituted to permit Kuomintang representation.

The knowledge that reorganisation of the armies will take a long time explains too the Communist demand that the Government recognise the 300,000 troops of local origin in Manchuria.

The Communists, who recognise the inherent loyalty which these soldiers have toward Yenai, naturally are anxious that they should remain in existence—an ace in the hole in the event the present peace breaks down.

The Kuomintang, which sees in these armies a source of constant friction, will not be satisfied until they are dissolved. What to do with this huge armed force, whose loyalty to the Chinese cause in the war against Japan is unquestioned, constitutes a knotty problem.—Associated Press.

Britain Wants An Agreement With Russia

LONDON, MAR. 7.

MR. A. V. ALEXANDER, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT BRITAIN WANTS AN AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA BUT DECLARED IT MUST BE A "TWO WAY AGREEMENT."

Asserting that the Soviet press had "some strange accident" which failed to inform the Russian people of Mr. Beria's offer to extend the Anglo-Russian friendship treaty by 30 years, Mr. Alexander declared: "When we talk about the need for an agreement with the U.S.S.R., and we all agreed the agreement was essential, it can only really be made effective if it is a two-way agreement."

Mr. Alexander agreed with the active Conservative leader, Mr. Anthony Eden, that the Government might be optimistic in its estimate that the nation's armed forces can be cut to 1,100,000 by the end of the year. He added

BRIDGE NOTES

In contrast with the player who makes his guesses according to the weather or the way he happens to feel at the moment, the expert conducts a little investigation before he commits himself. Then, perhaps, he has no guess but a certainty. For example: West, Dealer
Neither side vulnerable

B. A 7 9 4
H. A 8 5 4
D. K 6
C. A 9 3

S. 5 4 3 2
H. 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
D. A Q J 8 4
C. K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

The bidding:
West North East South
1D. Dbl. Pass 1B.
2C. 2S. Pass 2B.
3C. 4S. Pass 4B.

Pass
West opened the King of clubs, and dummy took the Ace. South knew he would lose only one diamond trick, for the bidding marked West with the diamond Ace. But a club and a heart also had to be lost, and there was some chance that a trump trick would also go to the enemy.

If South had been able to see all the cards, he'd have known that a trump finesse was necessary. But as West held only one heart and two spades headed by the Queen, he'd bid the same way, and then the trump finesse would lose the contract. South could be pretty sure that West had ten cards in the minor suits, but how could he tell how the three major-suit cards were split?

The method was simple: South did a little investigating before he started the trump. At the second trick, he led a heart to the King, and returned a low heart towards the dummy. If West had no more hearts, he could ruff; but then dummy would play a low heart and South would have lost nothing. Actually, of course, West followed suit, and South then knew West held at most one trump. After that investigation, it was easy to cash the spade Ace and then finesse through East's Queen.

Yesterday you were Oswald Jacoby's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you held:
B. A Q 10 5 3
H. 7 2
D. Q J 4
C. A K 9

The bidding:
You Schenken Jacoby Major
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2S. Pass 3H. Pass
3S. Pass 4H. Pass
4S. Pass 5H. Pass
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CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.00, & 9.00 P.M.

AN
INTERNATIONAL
SUPER
PRODUCTION
RELEASED THRU
R.K.O.
RADIO PICTURES

Sonja
HENIE

It's a
Pleasure

MICHAEL O'SHEA
MARIE McDONALD BILL JOHNSON
GUS SCHILLING

LEE THEATRE

Showing To-Day At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

All the magic... all the wonder... all the beauty... you've ever hoped to find in a musical!

Rita
HAYWORTH
GENE KELLY

It's the "ten best" musicals of the year rolled into one!

Cover Girl

Music by JEROME KERN
Lyrics by IRA GERSHWIN

THE COVER GIRLS

with Lee Cowman • Phil Silvers • Rex Falkenburg
A COLUMBIA PICTURE.

TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
at MESSRS. W. HAKING & CO.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING
BOOKING HOURS FROM 11 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

MAJESTIC

Showing To-Day
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 p.m.
The Comedy Kings are back!
Their first in a year!
Their funniest of all!

BUD ABBOTT and LOU COSTELLO
"In Society"
with ARTHUR TREACHER
MARION MITTON
A Universal Picture

ORIENTAL

4 SHOWS: 2.30-5.15-7.15-9.15
Commencing To-Day
PAT O'BRIEN
RANDOLPH SCOTT
ANNIE SHIRLEY
in the most powerful story of the sky
"BOMBARDIER"
SEE TOKYO BOMBED BEFORE
YOUR VERY EYES!

LOYAL TO LAST BREATH

(Continued from Page 1)

interpreter. They brought me through a lengthy interrogation in a very friendly and cajoling manner. At the end of that interrogation I was taken back to my cell.

"That evening I had a visit from a man named Howard Torr whom I also knew as 'Tao Chi and Tse Liang.' I had a conversation with him and then he left. The next morning was a Sunday morning and nothing happened the whole day.

"FLOORED AND KICKED
"On Monday morning, some time after 9 a.m. I was taken out of my cell and brought to the same interrogation room. I found there the same two persons, the Japanese and the interpreter. I was told to kneel on the floor before a desk. I was interrogated along the same lines as at the first interrogation. The Japanese was handling a bamboo whip. It consisted of five or six strips of bamboo tied around a central plaited wire. During the course of the interrogation he kept flogging me sometimes on the head and across my shoulders and body. Toward the end of the interrogation the interpreter also took part by kicking me with the flat of his sole, rolling me across the floor as one kicks a football around. This lasted about an hour. I was then taken back to my cell.

"BLOODY SPY"
"On the next day I was taken out again in the morning to the same room. On that morning I found a Japanese called Ozawa there, an interpreter, and the two accused. On that morning I was accused of obtaining false Portuguese citizenship papers for a British subject, namely, George Van Bergen. That was not true. Also, that I was a British spy and was in communication with a Mr. Lai, then allegedly in Free China at Shikwan or Kukong. I later learned that by Mr. Lai was named Col. Ride of the B.A.A.G. It was also alleged that as such a British espionage agent I was in communication with Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro in Macao.

"My denials led to another beating with a similar whip. The person wielding the whip was So Leung, the first accused. 'Tao Kwok-ching, the second accused, took no part in that examination other than to interpose in the interrogation by Ozawa: "Talk, you bloody British spy." The whip was biting into the welts of the day before and I had to scream with pain.

"FIRE TORTURE
"So Leung said nothing but had a slight smile on his face. He seemed to derive pleasure from what was going on. I was then taken back to the cell.

"I next left the cell on Wednesday morning for a further interrogation in the same room. There were the same persons present as on the day before. I was told to strip, laid on a long table in the centre of the room and was tied to this by the two accused. 'Tao Kwok-ching, a rather thin steel poker with what looked like a rubber handle from an oven with some live coals in an earthenware pot.

"He passed the hot end an inch or two from my face. I could feel the heat. He then passed it along my body from head to foot and the slowly along my soles. While this was happening I was being told by the Japanese to talk and confess the accusations I have already detailed.

"BURNING SENSATION
"Tao brought the hot end upwards along my right leg and as he came along to my knee he said, "If you won't talk I will show this in." I replied that I could not talk as I had nothing to reveal. I said, "Could you imagine me to be fool enough to act as a spy and retain my family here in Hong Kong?" The reply was an ex-

cruciating burning sensation a few inches above my right knee.

"I smelt the smell of burning flesh like that of a burnt steak. I lost consciousness, I regained consciousness some considerable time later in my cell. There was a round watery looking sort of ball about five inches above my knee. The only treatment I had for this came from one of the Chinese guards unofficially. Late in the evening this Chinese guard, furtively looking around, handed through the bars a small tin of "Tiger Balm." I put a thick layer of this on the wound. I thanked him with my eyes and he put his finger on his lips, admonishing silence.

"INTENSE PAIN
"Next day in the morning I was taken out again to the same room. Only the two accused were there. 'Tao said "Still obstinate Mr. Silva or are you willing to talk." I said that I had nothing to reveal. In reply to that the two accused suddenly pulled my arms backwards, tied them behind my back with a piece of cord, pulled me to a corner of the room where they tied the cord to a dangling piece of rope I was then pulled up until my feet were off the ground. The pain in my shoulders was intense. I am not sure how long this lasted. Towards the later stages I was semi-conscious. It must have been about 20 minutes or more.

"During the time I was hanging up 'Tao kept on asking me if I would talk, promising release from the rope if I did. I shook my head negatively. I was eventually let down. I could not stand and fell into a crumpled heap. While I was on the floor in this semi-conscious condition I was told to get up, by, I think, So Leung.

"I tried to get up but when I failed So Leung caught on to the back of my shorts and jerked me to my feet, tearing my shorts at the back.

"EFFECT OF HANGING
"I was then half dressed and half shoved back to my cell. The effect of this hanging last

Baseball

(By "Fair Play")

Inclement weather curtailed the Baseball last week between U.S.S. "Los Angeles" and All-Hong Kong and the game is to be played again this Sunday at 10 a.m. sharp.

The line-up is as follows:—
"Los Angeles"—Knapp (pitcher), Henke (catcher), Jenkins (1st base), Anderson (2nd base), Stevens (3rd base), Antergala (short-stop), Gage (left-field), Huber (Capt.) (centre-field) and Bachlor (right-field).
Hong Kong:—Wally Ohing (pitcher), Nip Lum (catcher), Stan Leonard (1st base), Al Gibson (2nd base), Dave Leonard (Capt.) (3rd base), Artur Ozafo (short-stop), Paul McCulloch (left-field), Gerry Gosano or A. J. Hussain (centre-field) and Bertie Gosano or Avichl Yvanovich (right-field).
Umpires:—"Doc" Molten (plate) and Robbins.

R.A.F. SOCCER XI

The R.A.F. team to meet 44 R.M. Commando in the Shield football match at the Navy ground, Causeway Bay, to-morrow will be selected from the following:

Procter, Lennox, McCrystal, Pennington, Smith, Bailey, Boyd, McGowan, Brown, Hanlon, Brooks, Hughes, Stokes and Cowan.

JOE DAVIS

Oldham, March 7.
Joe Davis, world snooker champion, hopes to get his 200th century this season.
Last night in the semi-final of the world championship at Oldham, he got his 100th hundred break playing against Stanley Newman.—Router.

REAL HEAVYWEIGHTS

Epsom, March 7.
Two heavyweights, Reg Andrews and Charlie Collett, nearly caused the ring to collapse here last night. The total weight of the two boxers was 20 stone.

Harried repairs had to be effected as the boards cracked but this did not appear to upset the boxers.
Andrews won on a points decision.—Router.

QUEUE IN THE SNOW

Glasgow, March 7.
Defying drizzling rain and a biting cold wind, a queue of football enthusiasts lined up in Glasgow and prepared themselves for an all-night wait to buy tickets for the soccer international between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on April 18. They had to wait for 17 hours before the ticket office opened.—Router.

about two days. I could not raise my arms. I had to eat the ball of rice they gave me, once in the morning and once in the evening, from off the floor by bending downwards. I was not taken out the next day.

"On Saturday morning in that same room beside the two accused there was Howard Torr. He told me that he was responsible for Van Bergen's and my arrest. He said that apart from Nakashima he was the most powerful man in the whole of the Kowloon Gopdarmarie and that he held my life in the palms of his hands. When he asked me if I would act sensibly and talk, I said "It is difficult to talk when you have nothing to talk about."

"He replied, "You are, Marcus, a man of intelligence and for intelligent people the mental torture is worst than the physical torture you have been through. I am certain that your thoughts are constantly with your brother Carl and your family. I am sure you realize I can take them in here in two shakes of a lamb's tale."

"I turned to Torr and said "I cannot understand how and why you are acting like this and why you are doing this to me. Pre-war we were friends and you were even an occasional client of mine. Do you not remember the number of times Carl and myself had drinks at your place?"

"TENDER MERCIES"
"He looked at me and said "I am afraid, Marcus. I have to leave you to the tender mercies of these two."

He signed to So Leung and So Leung delivered about 20 odd lashes with the bamboo whip. Then, as I lay on the floor, Torr said "Still not talking?" I made no reply. 'Tao Kwok-ching then said, "Mr. 'Tao what about the water torture?" "They took me to a small bathroom adjacent to that room. The two accused tied me to a plank or bedboard. This plank was placed on two stools in such a manner that my head came below a water tap. One of the accused shoved a gag into my mouth and tied another gag around my mouth. This outside gag was tied in such a way that it held in place two smaller boards on each side of my head, preventing me from shaking my head from side to side. A rubber contraption like a small mask at one end was then placed clamping over my upper lip and cheek, leaving the nostrils free. The other end was rubber tubing which was inserted into the tap nozzle.

"UNABLE TO BREATHE
"So Leung handled the tap. He kept letting through rushes of water from time to time. I found myself unable to breathe except to take in water through my nostrils. That went on for five to ten minutes. I felt a terrible congestion and distension of the inside of my chest. Another board, a smaller one, was placed on my stomach and second accused balanced on it. I felt as though the water was being forced through my eyes, ears and nose. I almost lost my consciousness. The gag was taken off and Torr asked me "Isn't that enough?" I said nothing. The torture was repeated. At the end I was not quite clear what was happening but I was being carried out. I believe to my cell.

"BOY BROUGHT
"While in that prison I saw Van Bergen from time to time, but toward the end of the third week of my stay I saw the two accused with Howard Torr leading them bringing in two persons. One was a boy, about 12 or 14, the other was taller and older. The next morning I heard from my cell the choking sound of the water torture being administered. I could tell who was administering the water torture from the voices of the two accused.

"Tao's voice especially was screaming obscenities at the victim, cursing him for his obstinacy in not revealing the addresses of various guerrillas whose names were on a list found on the boy when he was arrested. They accused the boy of being a guerrilla and a spy.

(Continued on Page 6)

CATHAY

To-Day at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15
A.C.M. Presents
Most Merriest lecture
Laugh Paolell
"RIO RITA"
with
BUD ABBOTT & LOU COSTELLO

Showing
To-Day

KING'S

At 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS
THRILLING NEW PICTURE



A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

ALSO LATEST METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER NEWSREEL

SHOWING
TO-DAY

QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15,
7.15, 9.15 p.m.



PLEASE BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE AT THEATRE.
TELEPHONE BOOKINGS NOT ACCEPTED.

NAAFI

PRESENTS

ENSA ENTERTAINMENTS FOR H.M. FORCES

AT

ENSA STAR THEATRE
THE ALEXANDRA REPERTORY COY.

(DIRECT FROM BIRMINGHAM)

IN

"Night Must Fall"

BY EMLYN WILLIAMS

NIGHTLY AT 7.30 P.M.

DAIRY FARM FRESH MILK

As from to-day a limited supply will be on sale at Windsor House (Annex) between 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. daily. Price 50 cents per 8-oz. bottle. Intending purchasers must bring their own containers otherwise bottles will be charged for at the rate of 50 cents each.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
WINDSOR HOUSE

SECOND THOUGHTS World Press Comments On Churchill's Speech

Wide Divergence Of Opinion

LONDON, MARCH 7.—SECOND THOUGHTS ON MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S "FUSION WITH AMERICA" AND "SHADOW OF RUSSIA" SPEECH IN THE UNITED STATES ON TUESDAY PRODUCED THREE HEADLIGHTS IN THE BRITISH PRESS TO-DAY:

STRIKE OFF

Washington, Mar. 7.—After negotiations which continued through part of the night, officials of the National Federation of Telephone Workers were authorized to report early to-day to have accepted the terms averting the United States nation-wide telephone strike, called for 11 a.m. to-day.

An official of the United States Labour Department said that the formal agreement is being delayed until the terms have been accepted in poll by members of the Union.—Reuter.

Disturbing

Washington, March 7.—Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate foreign relations committee commented that the statement by Prime Minister MacKenzie King with respect to the atomic bomb investigation is disturbing. This is no time for sabotage or espionage by any government or governments.

There was no reaction from official quarters in Washington.—Associated Press.

A five-year-old Chinese boy, Wong Hock, 15, Gay Street, was taken to Tung Wah Hospital for treatment to injuries to his left leg yesterday after having been knocked down by an R.A.F. lorry in Queen's Road Central near Cochrane Street at about 12.10 p.m. The lorry was being driven in an easterly direction when three children suddenly ran out into the road.

Berne, March 7.—Switzerland and Norway have concluded a trade agreement under which the Swiss will advance a credit of 5,000,000 francs for Norwegian purchases this year. It was announced.—Associated Press.

HIGHER PAY FOR ALL OFFICERS

(Continued from Page 1)

There are further appreciable increases in higher ranks to take into account of increasing family commitments and responsibilities of rank as well as of present general trends of professional salaries.

As in the case of other ranks, the system of marriage allowance, which gave specific additions for children, is abolished. In future officers will have a flat rate system of marriage allowance taking into account the rank of the officer and not the size of his family. It follows that officers will receive full marriage allowances from date of marriage and will go on receiving it throughout married life in service without regard to number of children. Qualifying age for marriage allowance will be reduced from the former limit of 30 to 25. Age limit of 25 will not apply to married officers under that age who are receiving marriage allowances on June 30 this year.

INCOME TAX
Special arrangements will be made for officers who may be married before 25.

New daily basic rates for army officers on appointment include the following: Second-Lieutenant (13 shillings); Lieutenant on appointment (15 shillings); Captain (23 shillings); Major (35 shillings); Lieutenant-Colonel (47 shillings); Colonel (65 shillings); Colonel on appointment (65 shillings).

Ranks up to Lieutenant-Colonel will also receive qualification pay. It has already been announced that marriage allowance of other ranks will in future be subject to income tax and this will also apply to officers' marriage allowance and also to composite lodging allowance now to be introduced for all ranks.

The effective date will be April 6, 1947 when it has been decided to introduce a normal basis of assessment on the current year's earnings for all members of the services. Separate lodging, fuel and light allowances now payable to single officers and to married ones when they cannot live with their family will be consolidated into this composite lodging allowance which is similar to the naval lodging allowance. Composite lodging allowance will absorb servant allowance. Field allowance will be abolished. Provision and ration allowances will be on the same scales for all three services.

RETIREMENT PAY
A special legislation will be brought in to exempt from taxation pension allowance and some related allowances.

Retirement pay "substantially

more favourable than the maximum rates under the present code" will be common to all three services. There will be a special temporary scheme of supplementary marriage allowance on a tapering basis to ease the position if some married officers whose incomes would be reduced by this new system.

Officers of the rank of major or the equivalent in the Navy or Air Force, who under the current scheme, have a marriage allowance of 6 shillings daily or more will from April 1, 1947, receive a supplementary marriage allowance on a reducing scale beginning at 5 shillings daily and reducing to 3 shillings and sixpence after one year, and two shillings after the second year. By 1950 the rate will be down to the standard rate of 12 shillings and 6 pence daily.

Promotion to ranks of lieutenant, captain or major in the Army will be earlier than before the war—after 2, 6 and 13 years service respectively, instead of 3, 8 and 17 years.

QUALIFICATION PAY
The age of retirement in the various ranks and corps are under review. It has already been decided that where retirement age for those not promoted to lieutenant-colonel is now 47 the normal age will be reduced to 45.

The system of "qualification pay" will be started in place of corps pay, staff pay and other forms which are to be abolished. Qualification pay will be given to officers who obtain special military and technical proficiency. Daily rates will be: lieutenant 2 shillings and 6 pence; captain 4 shillings; major 5 shillings. Command pay will be abolished and provision made for allowances for officers "in command" for official entertainment. It is expected in the White Paper that further consideration is required for certain special categories, such as medical and dental services, chaplains, officers on legal and educational duties, officers of the Royal Marines, warrant officers in the Navy and men commissioned from the ranks at relatively late ages for limited duties. This means that quarter-masters in the army and British service army and air force officers on Indian rates of pay, officers of the nursing and women's services and of all services recruited overseas are outside the present changes.—Reuter.

At about 6.30 p.m. yesterday robbers, two armed with revolvers and one with a dagger, gained admittance to 27, Canal Road West, second floor, tied up the inmates, and stole a wrist watch, some clothing and about \$4,000 in cash.

Japanese Silk Shipment

Tokyo, Mar. 7.—Two shipments of 1,500 cases and 1,100 bales of raw silk will go out from the ports of Yokohama and Kobe this month in the first movement of silk to the United States since before the war.

An announcement said that a wide range of qualities of silk is now available for export in Japan indicates that all types of materials previously manufactured from raw silk in the United States may be available by mid-summer. Proceeds from sales are to be made available for the purchase of imports essential for Japanese subsistence.—Associated Press.

Reuter adds that the silk will be made available to United States manufacturers through the U.S. Commercial Co. (an official Government agency).

LOYAL TO LAST BREATH

(Continued from Page 5)
Apart from the sounds of the water torture I heard the thud of heavy blows being administered as well. Whilst this was happening Howard Torr walked to my cell door and spoke to me about the victim.

SIX DAYS
"That went on for six days, including the first day. Morning and afternoon I could hear the two accused torturing the boy in the same manner. On the seventh day in the morning, half-way through the torture, I heard someone scream, 'Don't! Don't!' I will give you the address. A short while later I heard Tui Kwok-ching's voice at the telephone in the corridor. He said, 'Mr. Tse. Please come over. He will talk.'"

"About 10 minutes later I saw the head of Howard Torr hurrying past the outside window of the room immediately in front of my cell. The next morning there was nothing going on in the interrogating room. I saw

HOME FLEET SAILS

Portland Harbour, Mar. 7.—Ships of the Home Fleet began moving out of here to-day for the first spring cruise and exercises since the war. Destroyers went first and were followed by the battleship "Nelson," flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, and cruisers.—Reuter.

The boy being taken along the corridor by the two accused with Howard Torr in the lead. They took the boy into the room immediately in front of the cell, used pre-war as the church room of the station.

TORTURE WITH PINS
"They tied the boy to an armchair. His two arms were tied along the arms of the chair with his fingers pressed forward. During this time I could not see Howard Torr but I could see both accused insert into the nails of that boy's fingers what they called longish steel pins. From their shouts at the boy it appeared that he had fooled Howard Torr and the two accused by giving them the wrong addresses.

PARADE INCIDENT
"On Feb. 16 this year at Stanley Prison I attended an identification parade at which I was to pick out Tui Kwok-ching. I walked toward him and as I was about to place my hand on his shoulder he said, 'You don't have to identify me, Mr. Silva. You saw me not so long ago at Macao.'"

"At a second parade I was asked to identify So Leung and I walked up to him and touched him on the shoulder."

GEORGE VAN BERGEN
The next witness called was George Van Bergen, 41, of 8 Tung Cheong Building, 2nd floor, Kowloon. Witness said he had been in Hong Kong during the occupation.

On May 13, 1945, witness said, he was arrested by Tui Kwok-ching and So Leung. While being taken to Mongkok Police Station he saw Mr. Silva about 40 or 50 yards ahead in the custody of two other men.

At Mongkok Station, he was questioned that same afternoon by Ozawa. The following morning he saw Marcus Silva being taken to the extreme left back-room which was generally used for interrogation. He used for interrogation a room that particular room had a peculiar squeak on opening and closing.

On the Monday morning after his arrest, Marcus Silva was taken out again for questioning. Witness said he heard the sound of flogging. Later the same day he was taken out himself and was questioned by Ozawa through an interpreter. The two accused were present. He was flogged by Ozawa. While this was going on, Tui Kwok-ching was shouting at him to confess.

CHUNGKING COMMENT

Chungking, Mar. 7.—Unofficial reaction to Mr. Churchill's speech on foreign policy is one of warm support in Chungking.

Chinese Minister of Information K. C. Wu said the speech reflected Churchill's "wisdom and experience."

The general view here is that a firm and concerted policy by the United States and Britain toward Russia would have a healthful influence in international affairs.—Associated Press.

Reuter reports of press reactions to Mr. Churchill's speech will be found on page 5.

Cairo, Alexandria Out Of Bounds

CAIRO, MAR. 7.—LORD KILLEARN, RETIRING BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT, IN AN HOUR LONG INTERVIEW TO-DAY DISCUSSED THE RECENT ANTI-BRITISH RIOTS IN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA WITH THE EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER, ISMAIL SIDKI PASHA.

THE PRIME MINISTER, WHO RETURNED LATE LAST NIGHT AFTER INVESTIGATING MONDAY'S DISTURBANCES IN ALEXANDRIA, RECEIVED EARLY TO-DAY THE SOVIET MINISTER TO EGYPT.

Lord Killearn, who leaves Cairo this week-end to take up his new post as special British commissioner in south-east Asia, was accompanied by Reginald Bowker, British Charge d'Affaires.

plies belonging to an enemy Government and to despatching these to the enemy through underground channels.

On Tuesday morning, witness continued, he saw Marcus Silva being taken again to the room and he heard the sound of flogging. In the afternoon he was taken out himself and flogged by So Leung.

On Wednesday morning he saw Marcus Silva being taken out again, but he heard no sound this time other than groans. He saw Marcus Silva being carried back into his cell by a guard.

On Thursday morning Mr. Silva was taken out once more, witness said, but this time again he heard no noise. Mr. Silva was carried back to his cell by two persons. On this day he was taken out himself for questioning and was flogged again by So Leung.

DRIPPING WITH WATER

On Saturday morning, Mr. Silva was taken out again and he heard the sound of beating and then of the water torture. He had to be carried back and was dripping with water. Witness was taken out for further questioning himself and was flogged by So Leung, subsequently being given the water torture. Howard Torr was present that day.

About the end of the third week of his stay in the cell, witness said, a boy of about 13 or 14 was being tortured. He heard the sounds of the water torture daily for the first six days, morning and afternoon. He knew it was the boy because when he was taken in he heard Howard Torr speak to Marcus Silva about him.

While the boy was being tortured, he heard both accused ask him for the addresses of some guerrillas a list of whose names had been found in the boy's pocket.

MUCH DEPRESSED

He was very much depressed by this daily torture of the boy, witness said. On the eighth day of the boy's detention, he was subjected to the pin torture. He heard the boy shouting, 'My fingers! My fingers!' He felt so bad, witness continued, that he felt ill and called for the guard to let him out.

The guard told him that he had to get permission from Tui. Tui came to the cell himself and said, 'Oh! You like to see what is happening?' He told the guard to let witness out and he was brought into the corridor at the doorway of the room in which the boy was. There he saw the boy tied up in an arm-chair with his two hands tied to the arms of the chair with only the fingers protruding a little way.

There he saw something resembling steel pins protruding beneath the nails of the boy's fingers. The sight was too much for him and he turned his head. Tui then told the guard in obscene language to take him back to his cell.

"DRAGGING SALT FISH"
For the next two days the boy was put through the water torture. On the third day nothing happened in the morning, but in the afternoon he heard the sound of shuffling feet and something being dragged along the corridor. He heard at the same time the voice of So Leung that he was "dragging a salt fish." In Chinese slang this meant a dead body. Shortly after this incident he overheard Howard Torr talking to Marcus Silva. It was in reference to the guerrilla boy and was in the past tense. That conversation together with other evidence drew him to the conclusion that the boy was dead. He never saw the boy again.

On Feb. 16, witness said, he attended an identification parade at Stanley Prison, where he picked out the two accused.

The police and Egyptian army troops are standing by in both Cairo and Alexandria and both cities are out of bounds to British servicemen.

The situation in Egypt took another turn to-day when groups of Egyptians, apparently students, started visiting Cairo shops, giving shockers one week's notice to remove advertising signs not written in Arabic. In Alexandria, such groups visited the offices of European language newspapers and warned them not to print anything calculated to impede the speedy fulfilment of Egypt's national aspirations.

British Naval Headquarters at Alexandria to-day denied that naval reinforcements have arrived there. A senior officer said that the movement of ships was normal. Among recent arrivals were two destroyers, which were leaving almost immediately for exercise, he said.

FUNERAL PROCESSION

Another denial—by the British Embassy—was issued in Cairo to-day, stating that there was no truth in the report attributed to the Minister of Social Affairs that the British military authorities had given Egyptian officials a time limit in which to restore order in Alexandria during Monday's rioting.

The Prime Minister, Ismail Sidki Pasha, to-night announced to press correspondents: "The situation in Alexandria is absolutely normal. Students and workers have all returned to their duties."

The Premier added that he had made a gift of £1,000 to the Alexandria police.

Several hundred British soldiers to-day led the funeral procession in Alexandria of their two comrades who were killed by rioters at their post on the seaford there on Monday. Some armoured cars were in procession for which elaborate precautions had been taken.

The cars were kept in wireless touch with the Mustaf barracks throughout the two mile journey to the cemetery. The cortege did not pass through the busy centres of the city.—Reuter.

CASUALTY LIST

Alexandria, March 7.—Four additional deaths on Wednesday brought the fatality toll from Monday's anti-British rioting in Alexandria to 24 Egyptians and two British soldiers.

The wounded in the demonstrations, which continued on a smaller scale through Tuesday, numbered 61, of whom 14 were detained in hospitals.—Associated Press.

London, March 7.—The 26th secret list of war criminals issued in London by the United Nations War Crimes Commission contains the names of 1,488 German war criminals.—Reuter.

RADIO

FRIDAY, MARCH 8th 1946.
FOR 23 REQU'RT HOUR.

ZBW HONGKONG broadcasting on a frequency of 640 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 9.52 Megacycles.

E.K.T.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.30 p.m.—Dance Music.
1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Schumann—Carnaval.
Ballad Music; Paganini (Butterfly) Op. 2.
1.30 p.m.—Light Orchestral Selections.

2.30 p.m.—Close Down.
3.30 p.m.—The Hill Billies.
4.30 p.m.—Alma and Tango.
5.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
5.15 p.m.—"Orchestra to the Stars."

EN A.
7.30 p.m.—Joe Louis & His Orchestra.
8.00 p.m.—Forces Reunion.
8.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
8.05 p.m.—Variety with Gladys Fields, Ronald Frankau, Mary Martin, and three others.

9.45 p.m.—Vivian His Piano and Mary O'Connell (Organ).
10.00 p.m.—Variety with Gladys Fields, Ronald Frankau, Mary Martin, and three others.
10.15 p.m.—A Light Orchestral Concert with Owen Gately (Organ) and Webster Booth (Piano).

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.
Programmes marked R.M.S.A. are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Services Entertainment.

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